

FORM B - BUILDING

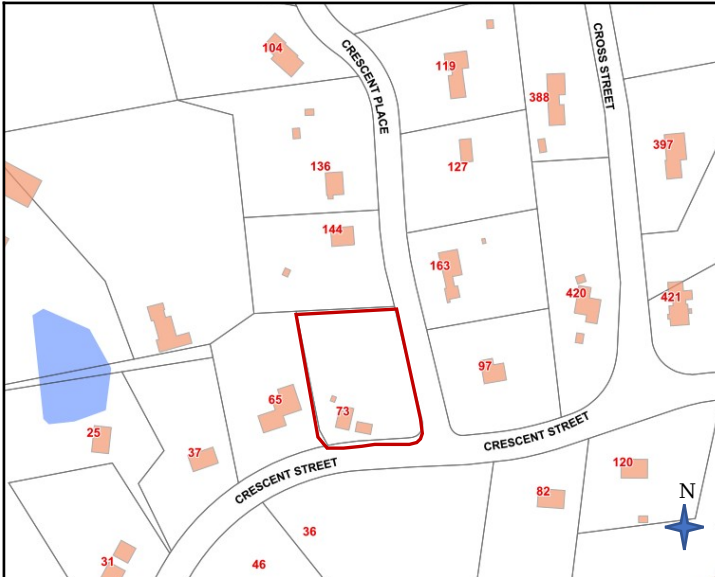
Date (*month / year*): June 2018

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL
COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Locus Map



Recorded by: Lara Kritzer, JM Goldson
community preservation + planning

Organization: Town of Hanson Historical
Commission

79-0-31-0

Hanover

HNS.192

Town/City: Hanson

Place: (*neighborhood or village*):

Address: 73 Crescent Street

Historic Name: Isaac and Mary Josselyn House

Uses: Present: Single-Family Dwelling

Original: Single-Family Dwelling

Date of Construction: ca. 1800

Source: White's History, Plan #7, Page 130;
Massachusetts Marriage Records

Style/Form: No Style

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone and Concrete

Wall/Trim: Vinyl/Vinyl

Roof: Asphalt Shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

One-car garage located to the east of the house facing Crescent Place, wishing well to northeast of house, and picket fence surrounding southern half of the property

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Barn converted into a house in ??, vinyl siding, two story addition to north façade, vinyl siding and windows, new side entrance on east facade

Condition: Fair

Moved: no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:**

Acreage: .73 Acres

Setting: Located on a corner lot in a small residential neighborhood characterized by moderate sized single family homes on large open lots, the house faces two undeveloped and overgrown parcels across Crescent Street.

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☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The two-story, single-family house sits above the street on a raised stone foundation. The building has been significantly altered with at least one major addition in recent years. The older, south half of the building has a tall asphalt shingled gable-end roof which extends down around the upper half of the second floor of the structure, giving the sides of the house tall, one-and-a-half story facades. The newer, two-story addition to the north façade of this house has a shorter cross-gable roof over a tall, two-story rectangular form. Both the older house and newer addition are finished in vinyl clapboard siding with vinyl trim. The double hung windows are also vinyl replacement windows and while there are several window patterns, the one most often found around the building is eight-over-eight. A large corbeled brick chimney is located just below the roof ridge at the north end of the east slope of the roof.

The house sits in the southwest corner of the property and faces south towards Crescent Street. The south gable-end of the original house is simply detailed with a wide band of vinyl clad trim along the outer edges of the pediment and cornerboards. Both the windows and doors have slightly projecting vinyl clad trim, but any original detailing has been removed or encased. A large double hung window is located in the peak of the gable end over similar windows on the second floor. On the first floor, a double hung window is located to either side of the main entrance at the center of the façade where a solid panel wood door is located behind a metal storm door. Interestingly, both the door and the lower edge of the vinyl siding are located well above the lower edge of the south façade. The first floor of the south façade has the appearance of floating about a foot above the stone foundation with the space in between finished in dark insulating material visible at the lower edge of the house. The cornerboards continue down to the foundation, though, and the vinyl siding on the side facades also extends down to the foundation, suggesting that this is an unintended detail which will later be finished. Because the door is set unusually high on the façade, a wood box has been installed on top of the brick entrance steps to provide access into the house. The brick steps are older and in need of repointing. The entrance leads into the yard and there is no visible path either to the driveway or street.

On the west façade, a small three-part bay window with a short asphalt-shingled hip roof is located near the south end of the façade. The bay has a large single-paned picture window surrounded by long casements. Above the bay, a six-pane awning window is set up under the eaves. The eaves on the side facades project out slightly over the walls below with minimal vinyl clad trim around its edges. A single, small double hung window is located to the left of the bay and a skylight is located on the north end of the gable-end roof on both the west and east slopes. The north façade addition extends out beyond the west façade of the original house with a single window on the second floor of its west façade. The gable roof of the addition extends out beyond the gable ends and extends down slightly at the corners in narrow box style returns.

On the east façade, two double hung windows are located in the original structure. The north façade addition extends out several feet beyond the east façade of the original house, creating an L shaped corner where a newer wood entry porch is located. The porch has a shed style roof and square, unpainted wood posts with tall wood railings and square balusters. The porch extends along the south façade of the addition with steps on its

Continuation sheet 3

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east side which lead down to the driveway. The entrance door is located at the west end of the porch. Above, a single double-hung window is located in the southeast corner of the south façade's second floor. On the east façade, two windows are located at either end of the second floor over a large hip roofed bay window. This bay is a much larger version of the window on the west façade, with a multi-paned vinyl window at its center surrounded by two multi-paned casement windows.

On the north façade, a divided light style pair of sliding doors leads from the center of the façade to a set of unpainted, open wood steps. Two double hung windows are located on the second floor and a single double hung window is located to the left of the door. A pair of casement windows is located on the first floor to the right of the door.

The large lot has an asphalt paved circular driveway in the southeast corner of the property which provides access to the one-story, one-car garage located to the east of the original house. Although the garage is located very close to the house, essentially within the L shaped opening created by the new addition, it is not connected to the house. The gable-end roofed garage is set into the landscape so that the pedestrian entrance in its west gable end is located within the pediment of the building. Two short double hung windows on the south façade of the garage are located at ground level, while the flat paneled overhead door on the east façade is level with the driveway. The garage is symmetrical in form but not in its features, with both the garage and pedestrian doors located to one side of center on each of its gable-ends. A low, wood-picket fence runs along the south half of the west property line with square posts, rounded finials, and a small gate at the center of the south façade accessed by a short flagstone walkway from the street. A patio area is located on the north side of the house and there is a decorative wishing well to the northeast of the house. Tall trees line the north property line and portions of the east property line, particularly surrounding the driveway.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

According to White's History of Hanson, the existing house at 73 Crescent Street was built sometime before 1800 for Isaac Josselyn(1769-1846), its first occupant. Isaac Josselyn was born in Pembroke and while he is listed as living in Hanover during the 1790 and 1800 U.S. Censuses, genealogical evidence seems to suggest that the family was living in Hanson (then Pembroke) at the time, and that White's date for the house is probably correct. Beginning in 1810, Isaac Josselyn and his family is listed in Pembroke/Hanson where he remained for the rest of his life. Isaac was first married to Priscilla Bourne (or Bourn)(1769-1796) of Hanson/Pembroke in 1788. The couple had at least five children before Priscilla's death in 1796. In 1797 Isaac married Mary Doten (1774-1849), daughter of James and Elizabeth (Kempton) Doten.¹ Their daughter, Celia Josselyn (1902-1892), who married John White and later Noah Bonney, was one of six daughters and two sons born to Isaac and Mary Josselyn. All of their children, beginning with Eleanor in 1799, were born in Hanson/Pembroke.

Isaac appears to have lived here until his death in 1846, after which a portion of the land was sold to Lewis Fish, who appears on the 1856 Walling Map as living in the house. At the time, Maquan Road followed the curving path that is today's Crescent Street, and the house is located in its existing location to the north of the street. Lewis, a shoemaker, and his wife Sarah, lived here with their family until 1864, when he sold the property to Albert Thayer.² Thayer appears to have only owned it briefly, selling it to Caleb Wilbur who in 1867 sold it to Harriet Whitford.³

¹ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/142843164/mary-josselyn>

² Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 325, Page 111

³ Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 359, Page 135

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Harriet, a single woman from Nova Scotia with her own income, first appears in Hanson in 1900. However, but there is no record of her living in Hanson in the late nineteenth century. The 1873 Walker Atlas lists the property as belonging to a "D. Whitford" and it is possible that she bought it with, or inherited it from, her father, Davion Whitford. In any case, by 1900 Harriet was living on the property with her brother Samuel Whitford, a farmer. By the 1903 Richards Map, the property is listed as belonging to "S. Whitford" and the existing Crescent Street had taken shape. The siblings continued to live on the property well into the 1920s. In 1923, Harriet sold the property to the administrators of the E.Y. Perry estate but retained life estates for both herself and Samuel Whitford. After her death in 1928, the property was sold to Fred and Jane Philips. Fred Philips, the treasurer for a box manufacturing company and Jane, a public school teacher, were still living in West Hanover in 1930 and there is no clear evidence that they ever lived on the site. The house was sold again in 1941 to Clara and Clarence Wilkie, a horticulturalist and farmer. After Clarence's death in 1960, Clara sold the property in 1962 to Abraham and Josephine Rosen.⁴ The property changed hands multiple times over the next few decades, eventually being sold to David and Robin Moriera in 1994, who sold the property in 1998 to current owners and residents Sean and Danielle Allen.

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⁴ Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 2987, Page 399

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